Repeated Observations

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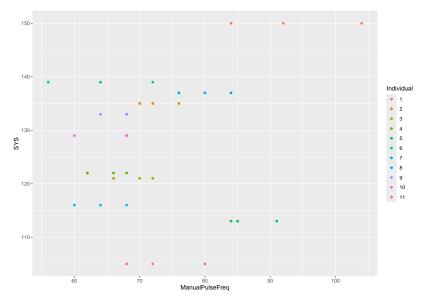
2024-05-06

Three Types of Datastructures

- 1. Repeated observations in the predictors
- 2. Repeated observations in the response variables
- Repeated observations in both the predictors and the responses

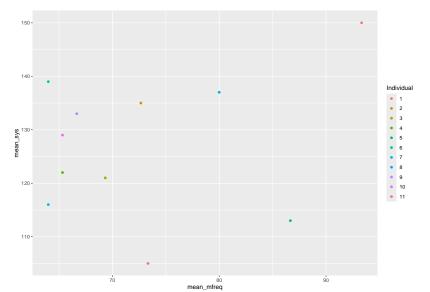
Repeated Observations in the Predictors

Dataset on blood pressure and heart frequency



Statistical Analysis

- Linear regression of response on mean (median) of predictors
- Example: SYS as response



Regression

```
lm_msys_mfreq <- lm(mean_sys ~ mean_mfreq, data = tbl_bp_ms
summary(lm_msys_mfreq)
```

```
Call:
```

```
lm(formula = mean_sys ~ mean_mfreq, data = tbl_bp_mfreq_mea
```

Residuals:

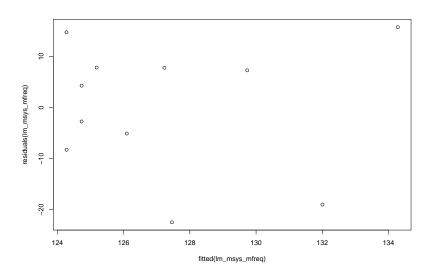
```
Min 1Q Median 3Q Max -22.459 -6.685 4.270 7.792 15.720
```

Coefficients:

Signif. codes: 0 '***' 0.001 '**' 0.01 '*' 0.05 '.' 0.1 '

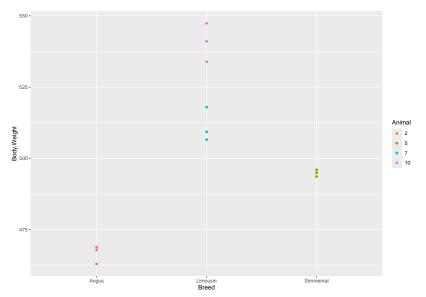
Residuals Plot

```
plot(fitted(lm_msys_mfreq), residuals(lm_msys_mfreq))
```



Repeated observations in the Response

Breed on Body Weight in beef cattle animals



Statistical Analysis

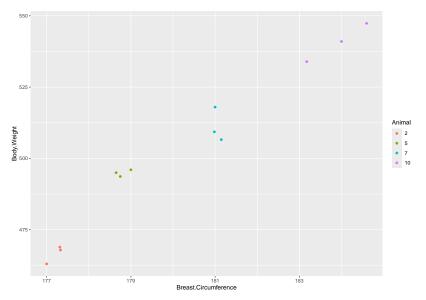
- Mixed effects model
- ▶ Use lme4::lmer() for analysis

Results

```
summary(lmer_bw_br)
Linear mixed model fit by REML ['lmerMod']
Formula: Body.Weight ~ Breed + (1 | Animal)
  Data: df bw br rep
REML criterion at convergence: 61.8
Scaled residuals:
   Min 1Q Median 3Q Max
-1.3714 -0.5383 0.0640 0.3213 1.4305
Random effects:
Groups Name Variance Std.Dev.
Animal (Intercept) 426.21 20.645
Residual
                     22.98 4.794
Number of obs: 12, groups: Animal, 4
```

Repeated Observations in Both Predictors and Response

Repeated observations in Body Weight and Breast Circumference



Statistical Analysis

- Use Machine Learning Approaches
- First approximation:
 - Compute mean/median of BC
 - Fit repeated observation mixed model as in type 2